

## ARMY PACK MULE AND HORSE GREAT EXPENSE TO FEED

Chicago, March 27.—It costs more to feed United States army mules and horses than it does to satisfy the hunger of the men themselves.

Millions of dollars—how many millions the forage branch of the Quartermaster's corps here would not say—have already been paid for hay, grain and straw supplied cavalry, mounted and pack and artillery animals since June 1917, according to George I. Bridge, chief of the forage branch. Mr. Bridge joined the nation's "31-a-year" men to give to the department the advantage of his years of experience as a purchaser of hay and grain. He based his conclusions as to the relative cost of feeding men and beasts on a basis of 16 cents a meal for each soldier.

To cope with the gigantic task that the quartermasters face in keeping army animals well fed, a re-arrangement of the forage division has just been effected, whereby Chicago is made the forage-purchasing center for all of America's armed forces.

"From the Philippine Islands to the coast of Maine, from the Gulf of Mexico to Montreal, America is collecting forage for army horses and mules," he said. "Every cantonment and military station in the country, as well as all United States Overseas forces, depend upon this office for their hay, oats and straw."

"Purchasing of forage supplies is much more complicated than in any other army branch. For example when a supply of frozen beef is needed, it is only necessary to see five or six firms, because these firms are practically the only ones from which the beef can be obtained. Consequently the purchase is quickly effected."

"In the forage branch, however, we are faced with a much more perplexing problem. Our purchases must be made direct from dealers, and there are thousands of them. We pick up a carload of hay here, another somewhere else. This not only necessitates a large volume of correspondence but complicates our work. Of one thing we may be proud, however, there has been no trouble whatever in getting supplies, and there is no shortage in this country of the things needed in our department."

The forage division supplies straw for the beds of soldiers, a large amount being required for this purpose alone.

## LABOR STRIKES ALMOST UNKNOWN IN ENGLAND NOW

London, March 27.—There are now fewer strikes in Great Britain than at any period since the war began, says an official report to Parliament on the labor situation. The report says in part:

"The soundness of the labor situation in this country is really remarkable, considering the large issues involved and the millions of men affected. After three and a half years of war the great body of laboring men are still working with a steady devotion never known before in this country."

Winston Churchill, in a statement supplementing this report, said that the labor situation was so good that the Secret Service Department in the Ministry of Munitions had been obliged to ask the ministry now has no secret agents of any kind. "The widespread and unswerving loyalty and resolution with which the production of munitions is being maintained is shown by the fact that time lost in all branches of our work during the past six months has been less than one-fourth of one per cent," he added.

## May Kill Roosters For Food Purposes

Hartford, March 27.—In view of the approach of the Passover season and its strict restrictions on food eaten by Jews, the Food Administration today issued the following explanation of the prohibition against killing poultry:

"The licensee shall not, between February 11, 1918, and April 30, 1918, purchase, ship, sell or negotiate the sale of any live or freshly killed hens or pullets, provided, however, that this shall not prevent the purchase, shipment or sale of any live or freshly killed hens or pullets which were either killed or shipped prior to February 11, 1918, to markets for sale as food, and provides further that nothing in this rule shall prevent the purchase, shipment or sale of live hens or pullets for egg production purposes."

This means that licensed dealers in chickens are forbidden to kill or sell for slaughter. This rule does not apply to roosters or to broiler chickens weighing two pounds or less. The rule does not apply to any but licensed dealers; that is, unlicensed dealers may kill or sell for slaughter chickens or roosters of any size or weight, but after feeding them through the winter, the Food Administration urges that they be kept now that the egg laying season has arrived.

## CONFIRM REPORT OF ODESSA'S FALL

Petrograd, Wednesday, March 27.—(By the Associated Press.)—Official dispatches published here confirm the report that Odessa has been recaptured by the Bolshevik troops.

Odessa first was bombarded by the cruisers which came from Sebastopol. There was desperate fighting for three days in the vicinity of Sebastopol, between the Bolshevik and Austro-German detachments.

The latest war bulletins report Austro-Germans to be within 40 miles of Yekaterinoslav, a commercial and industrial town about 250 miles northwest of Odessa.

Washington, March 28.—To obtain additional information regarding the aeroplane situation the Senate military committee called Maj. Gen. Squier, head of the Signal Corps, and Capt. Deeds of the Signal Corps, and Mr. E. Coffey, chairman of the Aircraft board, to appear before it tomorrow afternoon.

## SOLDIERS NEED RECREATION SAYS SECRETARY ARMY BAKER

Washington, March 27.—That there is tremendous need for more recreational facilities for the men of the American Expeditionary Force is the context of a cablegram just received from Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, by Col. P. H. Callahan, chairman of the Knights of Columbus Committee on War Activities. Secretary Baker says this need is constantly increasing owing to the magnitude of the operations of the American Overseas Armies.

Col. Callahan has cabled Secretary Baker informing him that the Knights of Columbus will redouble its efforts to supply social, recreational and religious facilities for the men abroad as well as at home. By April 1, a large number of Knights of Columbus field secretaries and auxiliary chaplains will be in France, and recreational centers will be established which will extend from Paris to the battle front.

New buildings are constantly being erected by the Knights of Columbus in the American camps, and it is the intention of the organization that the boys may have the same facilities in the foreign field that they have in the United States. The great drive for \$2,500,000 is now on in the city of New York, and it is believed that this quota will be doubled before the drive is ended.

## INTERNATIONAL EGG CONTEST

As was predicted in the last report in this column, the international egg contest at Storrs is now laying more than 4,000 eggs a week. In the twentieth week they produced 4,117 or a yield of 58.8 per cent. Every pen that made a bid for special mention was obliged to share the honors with some other pen. Two Massachusetts pens, namely: John C. Phillips' Barred Rocks from Wenham and Chas. H. Lanes Rhode Island Reds from Southboro for first place with a yield of 55 eggs each. Richard Allen's Barred Rocks from Pittsfield, Mass., and A. P. Robinson's Leghorns from Calverton, N. Y., tied for second place with 53 eggs each. Ingleside Farm's Barred Rocks from Falmouth, N. Y., Richard Allen's Reds from Pittsfield, Mass., and George Phillips' Leghorns from Seymour, Conn., all tied for third place with 52 eggs each. A pen of Barred Rocks and a pen of White Wyandottes both from New York state, a New Hampshire pen of Buff Wyandottes and one of White Leghorns from Calverton all tied with 50 eggs each.

During the season of high egg yields it is expected by poultrymen that there will, of course be more of soft shelled eggs, more inverted oviducts, more eggs with blood spots, and other accidents, so to speak of this sort. There is apparently no remedy for blood spots. The only thing that can be done to protect the housewife is candling either by the producer, the groceryman, or the egg man before the eggs are finally delivered to the consumer. In general about 2 per cent of newly laid eggs will contain blood spots. In other words if the eggs are not tested the housewife need not be surprised at getting on the average one egg out of each four dozen that contain a drop or two of blood. The explanation is simply this: The envelope which encloses the yolk while it is attached to the ovary sometimes splits a little prematurely, in which case there is a tiny hemorrhage just a drop or two of blood that goes along with the yolk and is enclosed in the shell.

The three best pens in each of the principal varieties are as follows:

Barred Plymouth Rocks		
Julius P. Francis	West Hampton Beach, L. I.	669
Tom J. Anderson	Laurel P. O., Quebec, Can.	613
Rock Rose Farm	Katonah, N. Y.	607
White Wyandottes		
Obed G. Knight	Bridgeport, R. I.	704
Brayman Farm	Westville, N. H.	616
East Lynn, Mass.	East Lynn, Mass.	608
Rhode Island Reds		
Richard Allen	Pittsfield, Mass.	678
Pinecrest Orchards	Groton, Mass.	597
Chas. H. Lane	Southboro, Mass.	558
White Leghorns		
J. O. LeFevre	N. ew Paltz, N. Y.	646
Braeside Poultry Farm	Stoung, Pa.	615
A. P. Robinson	Calverton, N. Y.	605
Miscellaneous		
Ore. Agricultural College	(Oregon), Corvallis, Ore.	667
Cook & Porter, (Buff Wyandottes)	East Hartford, Conn.	657
H. B. Cloyce, (Buff Wyandottes)	East Hartford, Conn.	670

## WOOD IS WAITING FOR EXAMINATION

Washington, March 28.—Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood is still here waiting for the physical examination at the hands of an army board, which will determine whether he shall return to France in command of fighting troops or remain in the United States on inactive duty. Some of the general's friends have been apprehensive that he would not be returned to active duty.

## ACTION OBVIATES NEW STOCK ISSUE

New York, March 28.—Director General McAdoo's action in aiding the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad with money to meet the \$43,000,000 one year collateral trust notes maturing April 15 has obviated the necessity of issuing or selling new preferred stock for the time being at least, bankers who formerly represented the road said here today.

St. Paul, March 28.—James Maybury, famous University of Wisconsin sprinter, died in a hospital here today from uraemic poisoning. He was one of the first men to cover 100 yards in 4.5 seconds, making that record in 1897. He was 43 years old.

## SMILEAGE BOOKS FOR BRIDGEPORT BOYS AT CAMP

War Bureau Committee Meets to Plan for Sale of Theatre Coupons.

## BUSINESS HOUSES WILL CO-OPERATE

Will Give Men Opportunity to Witness High Class Entertainments.

Plenty of amusement for Bridgeport boys at the various cantonments in the United States will be afforded if the campaign for the sale of "Smileage" books goes over the top in this city. A committee of the Bridgeport war bureau met yesterday at the Stratford hotel, to discuss the plans for the sale of the books here. An extensive campaign will not be waged but the books, containing 20 coupons, good for 20 admissions to the various entertainments held in the Liberty theatres at camp, will be placed on sale in the various stores and business places of the city.

The theatre managers will be asked to place the books on sale at their box offices, where the public may purchase them to send to the boys in camp. A few of the books have been sold in Bridgeport since they were received here a few days ago. The first one was sold at the Bridgeport War Bureau office a few hours after they were unpacked.

The "Smileage" book campaign is a new one for Bridgeport but not for the United States. Several cities in Connecticut have already been successful for sale of the books and nearly all have reported favorably.

By means of a "smileage" book a soldier in camp may see some of the best Broadway companies, fine vaudeville and musical programs, lectures of the highest excellence, and amateur performances by the men themselves.

Ordinarily the cost of books such attractions would be prohibitive. But as the government built the theatres and supplies the light, heat and manager, the overhead expenses have been reduced to a minimum. As a result the cost of these performances will range from ten cents to twenty-five cents a seat.

Many soldiers could not afford to attend the entertainments at even this price as some send most of their money home. It is to give the men in camp an opportunity to see the same high class performances that persons outside of camp witness. Four comedy companies have already been assigned to the campaign. They are: "Turn to the Right"; "Cheating Cheaters"; "Here Comes the Bride" and "Inside the Lines."

The books are of two sizes, one containing twenty coupons sell for one dollar while a larger book with 100 coupons attached sell for five dollars. Each coupon is good for one admission to a Liberty theatre.

As gifts these "smileage" books will have rather a distinctive character. Each time the soldier tears coupons from his book he will renew his sense of attention from the sender. Every book will constitute a token of interest between the man at the front and the folks back home. Often, of course, one soldier will receive many books, and then he will do the thing which is characteristic of the American soldier throughout our history—he will share his abundance with his comrades.

The result will be to change a dangerous period in the life into a period of healthful relaxation and refreshment.

## BOLSHEVIKI RADA WANTS GERMANS TO HALT MARCH

Moscow, Saturday, March 23 (By the Associated Press).—According to an unauthorized report the Ukrainian bourgeois rada (which was responsible for the peace treaty with Russia and is opposed by the Bolsheviks) has officially requested Germany to stop the advance of her troops in Ukraine, as it tended to shake the confidence of the population in the government. Germany has said to the request that she was invited to restore order and could not leave until this was accomplished.

The Austro-German forces advancing in Ukraine are moving from both the northwest and southwest against Kharkov, a transportation center, the capture of which would isolate the south of Russia from the north. The Austrians have occupied Znamenska, about 150 miles southwest of Kharkov, and Konotop, an equal distance northwest of that city.

A dispatch from Drinsk announces that German officers, at a conference presided over by Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, reached a decision to continue the operations in Ukraine until the power of the Bolsheviks there had been eliminated.

## "GREAT VICTORY HAS BEEN WON," SAYS GENERAL

Amsterdam, March 27.—"A great battle has been fought and victory has been won, but nobody can foresee what will result from it," said Gen. Von Ludendorff, chief aide to Field Marshal Von Hindenburg, in an interview with the correspondent at the front of the Tage Zeitung of Berlin.

The general praised the British for their tenacious resistance and continued: "The British believed they could rely on the strength of their machinery. The employment of tanks and great numbers of machine guns is typical of their methods of warfare."

The German infantry, the general adds, had only one night's normal rest, during five or six days of battle. "In a battle like this," he remarked, "the infantryman must risk his life not only once, but continuously."

## GERMAN AMBASSADOR TO LONDON AT TIME OF WAR OUTBREAK ADMITS HIS COUNTRY PRECIPITATED WORLD WAR

(Continued from page 1)

Discussing the question of trade jealousy, Prince Lichnowsky says it rested on a faulty judgment of circumstances. It is a fact, he says, that Germany's progress as a trading country after the war of 1870 and during the following decades, threatened the interests of British trade circles, but the growing interchange of merchandise with Germany had allowed the desire to make it preserve good relations with Great Britain's best client and business friend and thus gradually suppressed all other thoughts and motives.

Prince Lichnowsky, in order to get into touch with the most important business circles, says he accepted invitations from the chambers of commerce in London and Bradford and from chambers in other great cities, like Newcastle and Liverpool. He says he had a hearty reception everywhere.

Business men in Glasgow and Edinburgh also had invited him and he had promised to visit them.

Persons who did not understand British conditions and who did not appreciate the value of public dinners and others who disliked his success reproached him with having done harm by his speeches. He, on the contrary, believed his public appearances and discussions of common economic interests contributed considerably toward the improvement of conditions. In other circles the prince had a most amiable reception and enjoyed the cordial good will of the court, society and the government.

In conclusion, Prince Lichnowsky gives his impressions of English society. King George he describes as very amiable and well meaning with sound understanding and common sense and invariably well disposed toward the German ambassador.

## ALLIES RIGHT WING HOLDS DESPITE HARD ATTACKS BY ENEMY

(Continued from Page One)

evening and last night. The Germans, blocked by the valiant French troops and cruelly punished before Lassigny and Noyon fronts and the left bank of the river Oise, concentrated all their efforts on the French left and threw forward important forces in the region of Montdidier.

"At this point the engagements soon developed an unheard-of ferocity. French regiments, fighting hand to hand, inflicted heavy losses on their assailants and did not falter. Finally they withdrew in order to the heights immediately to the west of Montdidier."

"There has been intermittent cannonading on the remainder of the front."

## BRITISH TAKE PRISONERS

London, March 28.—Prisoners and machine guns have been captured by the British, the war office announces. The fighting continues fiercely on both banks of the Somme.

Repeated attacks were made by the enemy along the valley of the Somme in the vicinity of Puisieux and Monneville. They were repulsed.

The statement follows:

"Severe fighting took place again yesterday evening and during the night astride the Somme and northward from Albert to Boyelles. Repeated attacks were made by the enemy along the valley of the Somme and in the neighborhood of Beaumont Hamel, Puisieux and Moyenneville. They were repulsed. We captured a number of prisoners and a number of machine guns. "The fighting is continuing fiercely on both banks of the Somme."

"This morning the enemy opened a heavy bombardment on our defenses east of Arras and an attack is developing in this sector."

The reference in the official British statement to an attack east of Arras evidently means that the Germans have widened their battle front and are delivering a new stroke on the north.

The attacks which are developing today may mark the beginning of second phase of the battle. German military writers in the last few days have been hinting that surprises were in store for the British and there has been much discussion of the possibility of a German drive for the coast with the channel ports of Calais and Dunkirk as the objectives.

## BEST GENERALS DIRECTING

London, March 28.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at the front says the offensive is directed by the best of the German generals, who won the successes in the east.

"The commands are now known," the correspondent says, "to be held by Gen. Von Katten, in charge of the Peronne group; Gen. Otto Von Below in the sector east of Arras; and by Gen. Von Hutier south of St. Quentin. The first two named generals are probably the ablest commanders in the German empire."

"Gen. Von Katten was at Ypres and on the Somme and at the battle of the Aisne, in April, 1917. Then he went to Galicia, conducted the operations against Tarnopol and assisted in the capture of Riga. Gen. Von Below, who must not be mistaken for Gen. Fritz Von Below, was in Russia during 1914-16, and did very sound work. Then he went to Macedonia where he is credited with saving the situation after the taking of Monastir and thence back to France. Last autumn he went to Italy."

"Gen. Von Hutier was the captor of Riga and is known to have laid his plans very carefully, although in that event he had an easy job. In some respects the dispositions he made there were adopted for the purpose of the present offensive."

## JAILED FOR FLYING THE GERMAN FLAG

New York, March 27.—A German flag flying from the fire escape of a Harlem apartment today led to the arrest of Mrs. Mary Takek and her arrestment on a charge of disorderly conduct. A magistrate told her he believed she was celebrating the German advance in France and sent her to jail for six months, saying he wished the law permitted him to impose a more severe penalty as a warning to German sympathizers.

Neighbors testified that Mrs. Takek hauled in an American flag which another tenant had insisted on flying from her window. Mrs. Takek said she had merely washed the German emblem and put it out to dry.

## TEDDY TO DELIVER SPEECH IN PORTLAND

New York, March 27.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, left here today for Portland, Me., where he is to deliver a speech tomorrow night at the Republican state convention.

## TO REMOVE NICK AND HIS FAMILY

London, March 27.—The Bolshevik government has decided to transfer Nicholas Romanoff, the former emperor and his family from Tobolsk to the Ural region, says an announcement in Petrograd newspapers. It was decided to take this action in view of the possibilities of complications in the far east.

After his abdication last March the former emperor and his family were imprisoned in Traiskoe Selo. Last August they were taken to Tobolsk, Siberia.

## SPIES IN CURTISS PLANT, IS CHARGE

Washington, March 28.—Charges that German spies were responsible for this country's failure to maintain its aeroplane program were made in the Senate today by Senator Overman, Democrat, of North Carolina. He also charged that there were spies in the Curtiss plant.

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## REDDING

Redding, March 28.—Before appearing in the Danbury police court last Friday for the fifth time to answer to the charge of failing to send her two boys to school, Mrs. Florence Simpson, now of Redding, emphatically directed Mr. Wilson, her attorney, to oppose any attempt to secure a further adjournment. She was unable to understand the reason for the previous postponements inasmuch as she had been read from the start to admit that she did not send these children to school, thereby leaving as the only issue for the court to decide the sufficiency of their instruction at home. Again, however, the prosecutor asked for another continuance of a case in order that he might consult about the case with Mr. Morse, supervisor of the Redding public schools. When the judge asked Mr. Wilson if that arrangement would be agreeable to him he replied affirmatively. Surprised and indignant Mrs. Simpson undertook to offer a protest, but the court did not care to hear.

Directly thereafter she appeared her attorney for disregarding her wishes and told him she had no occasion for his further services in the case. He had previously been also acting as her lawyer in the divorce suit which she brought against her husband several months ago before the Superior Court at Hartford and from this engagement she likewise dismissed him. Subsequently she retained Attorney Charles S. Hamilton of New Haven to represent her in both actions. So far the Redding school board has taken no action regarding the non-attendance at school of the Simpson boys although they lived in this town for several months previous to their temporary residence in Danbury. The penalty for the offense of which Mrs. Simpson is accused is a fine of \$5 for each week of non-compliance with the statute.

The community was saddened last Monday by the sudden demise of Mrs. Albert A. Gorham of Redding Center. She had been ill during the winter from an attack of grip followed by an aural abscess, but seemingly recovered and was about last Sunday in apparently good health and spirits.

It is thought she was suffering from a severe pain in her side. Dr. Smith was summoned from across the street, but she expired a few minutes after his arrival. The maiden name of the deceased was Caroline C. Bouton and until her marriage her home was in Danbury. She had been secretary of the local board of education and was serving a second term as a member of the Putnam Park commission. Besides her husband and Mrs. Florence Grouse, a daughter, she is survived by a brother and a sister. Her age was 63.

The committee of ten appointed to make an agricultural survey of the town met last Sunday at the office of Town Clerk Sanford, who has been appointed supervisor of the work for Redding and Easton, and received instructions and a supply of the blanks to be filled out. Only a week is allowed for taking the survey and its completion in that time will require active effort as returns are to be made out under the general heads of area, crops harvested in 1917, crops planned to be harvested in 1918, livestock on hand, machinery on hand and employees. Each of these subjects has numerous sub-divisions to supply the detailed information sought. The members of the committee are instructed to record the entries themselves.

Local milk producers had to accept a slight reduction in prices from the Bridgeport distributors on Feb. 1 and a further cut is in order on April 1. The present rate is between 7 and 8 cents and it would be no surprise if the next drop was 6 1-2 cents. Were prices dependent solely on the cost of making milk there would be no cause for any reduction unless the cost of the raw materials for the production of milk were to rise. The prices for grain foods, until then a necessity, are increasing rather than diminishing. Inspectors have lately been looking over the cow barns in this locality and in some instances ordered changes with the object of securing better sanitary conditions. Orders were given that cows be removed from barns where cows are kept or as an alternative that the udders be separated by partition. The picking up of bob calves to be slaughtered with the usual spring activity. Evidently Bridgeport is the destination of this wholesome and necessary food stuff. The explanation may be that the demand for milk is greater in Bridgeport than elsewhere or that the danger of prosecution is less there than in other localities.

A moving picture show of films portraying actual war scenes will be given at the Sanford school gym, on the evening of April 1. It has been arranged for at the instance of the State Council of Defense which furnishes the films and also a lecturer, who has served in the trenches and will accompany the exhibit of the pictures with explanatory comment. Admission will be 25 cents. There are also to be placed on sale here 25 "Smileage" books to entertainments in the future camps at \$1. Each book contains 20 admissions and the purchasers are expected to send them to soldier friends.

Last week brought the final and worst stage in the spring break up of the roads, the stage in which the bottom drops out, and many cars came to grief on Sunset Hill, the Putnam Park road and the stretch between Pine and Elm corners and Jump Hill. Conditions, however, are rapidly improving.

Word has been received from Floyd Bouton, Jr., who recently enlisted in the medical branch of the service, of his safe arrival in France. A letter from Harold Connery, also of Georgetown, and an ambulance driver, stating that he had lately been sleeping in a bed for the first time since he went across early last summer. He also says that one of his big toes was lately frozen, but that otherwise he is all right.

D. S. Sanford has deferred for the present his project of building a new barn to replace the one that was burned last fall and instead is remodeling the barn on the Herron place so as to provide room for five horses.